Numb. 678

The Daily Gazetteer.

Thursday, August 25. 1737.

91° 676.

PATRIOTS and *Place-Men* are generally ſet in Oppoſition to one another; and it has been very learnedly argued, that the Moment a Man is one, he ceaſes to be the other; that is, as ſoon as he reſigns, or is turn'd out of his *Place*, he immediately becomes a *Patriot*, and as ſoon as he accepts of a *Place*, he immediately renounces his *Patriotiſm*: And whoever has made any Obſervation of the Conduct and Way of acting of ſome of our Luminaries of modern *Patriotiſm*, cannot deny but that there is a good deal of Truth and Reaſon in this Opinion.

For is there a *Patriot* now of any Diſtinction or Eminence, who has not heretofore been a *Place-Man*? Is any *Place-Man* of Note or Figure, that has not been a *Patriot*? Have we not ſeen the ſame Perſons one Day extolling the Wiſdom of the Publick Meaſures, the happy Situation of Affairs, and the flouriſhing Circumſtances of their Country? and the very next Day complaining of Falſe Politicks, Blundering Negociations, the Increaſe of Taxes, the Decay of Trade, and the Deplorable Condition of the Nation? And what has this ſudden Change in their Sentiments been owing to? Why, when every Thing went well, they were *In Place*; but when every Thing went ill, they were *Out of Place*. And can any Thing in the World be more natural than this? Does not every Man ſee Things in a different Light, as he happens to be pleaſed or angry? And what is more apt to put a Man out of Humour, than the Loſs of an Employment, or perhaps two or three, or Half a Dozen Employments, which he knows, as he never did deſerve, he never can recover?

For my Part, I can't help heartily pitying Gentlemen in ſuch unhappy Circumſtances, and ſincerely think they have Cauſe enough to complain: I am therefore far from being ſurprized at their turning *Patriots* after ſuch Ill-Uſage. For how is it poſſible for them to retain any favourable Thoughts of the Government, when they no longer receive any particular or perſonal Advantages and Emoluments from it? Perſons who have Places or Appointments, from 500 to 10,000 l. a Year, have no doubt very cogent Reaſons, to be warm in the Intereſt of the Government; but I am afraid, thoſe that are turned out will never be able to ſee the Force of them. The former will eſteem them as the juſt Rewards of their Merit, and the honeſt Fruits of their Labours in the Service of their Country; while the latter, in the Inſtant they are diveſted of them, will look upon them with Horror and Indignation, as the Wages of Iniquity, and the Price of Honour and Virtue.

Tho' Gentlemen may have a very commendable Zeal for their Country, Is it therefore reaſonable to expect them to ſerve the Publick for nothing? A Phyſician may poſſibly wiſh well to the Health of his Patient, or a Lawyer Succeſs to the Cauſe of his Client; but is there any Colour from thence to infer, that the one ought to preſcribe, or the other adviſe without a Fee? Tho' a Man bows down to the Ground to you, and with ever ſo many Profeſſions of Eſteem and Regard, tells you he is your moſt humble Servant; yet would you therefore take him at his Word, and employ him in your Service without making him ſuitable Acknowledgments? No, certainly. Now what are the Profeſſions that are daily made by the Patriots of the Age, of their Readineſs and Willingneſs to ſerve their Country, but merely ſaying Your Humble Servant? that is, that *I am* ready and willing, or *I am not*, according as I approve of the Terms and Conditions.

If the Perſons in Power would prevent the Growth of *Patriotiſm*, they muſt increaſe the Number of *Places*: If they would make any one their Friend, they muſt give him a Place; if any one has a Place already, and they would continue him their Friend, they muſt give him another; if they would diſſipate all Doubts and Scruples, that are apt now and then to riſe in People's Minds, for want of timely Care and Attention, they muſt give him three or four, or as many as he will ask; if they would keep him entirely to themſelves, and prevent all doubtful Conduct, and ſecret Engagements of one Side, while he openly eſpouſes the other, they muſt not only give him their Places but their Power too, and reſign themſelves wholly up into his Hands.

But happy is it for this Nation, that the preſent M-----rs blinded by their Obſtinacy, and led Captive by their Love of Power, have never hearken'd to theſe ſalutary Councils, or ſeen the Good that courted them; for if they had happened to have followed ſuch wiſe and wholeſome Meaſures, and retired from Power to have ſoften'd the Rage of their Opponents, what an illuſtrious Aſſembly of great and virtuous Patriots, and what a Series of noble Actions would have been utterly loſt to the World? For I think it is very evident, that if they could have got to have been Miniſters, they would not have been Patriots, at leaſt till they could have continued Miniſters no longer.

For what but the bright and ſhining Light of Patriotiſm could ever have diſcover'd one Virtue, one good or even one agreeable Quality in many of thoſe worthy Gentlemen, who ſince they have commenced Patriots, have been extolled both in Magazines and Journals, in Proſe and Verſe, within Doors and without, as the firſt, the beſt and the wiſeſt of Men? as the Bulwarks of Liberty, and Saviours of the Nation? How could it ever have been known without ſome ſupernatural Aſſiſtance, that Men of little, narrow Minds, of ſullen, ſuſpicious, ſordid Diſpoſitions, without Feeling, without Compaſſion, who turning a deaf Ear upon the Complaints and Wants of others; but are ſtill craving, ſtill obtaining, and yet never ſatisfy'd themſelves: I ſay, who could have imagined, without it had been in an extraordinary manner revealed to him, that Men of ſuch a Caſt of Mind, who muſt neceſſarily have been the Contempt and Averſion of all Mankind in private Life, ſhould in publick Life diſcover ſuch great and exalted Souls, ſuch publick Spirit, ſuch a diſintereſted Zeal for their Country, and in a Word, ſuch a Conſtellation of Virtues, as *Rome*, in the Time of its *Cato*s and *Tully*s, could never parallel?

What a Pity then would it be to throw any Obſtacles in their Way, to ſtop them in the Courſe they are taking thro' the Paths of publick Spirit and Virtue? Would not the World have Reaſon to curſe the Hand that ſhould obſtruct ſo glorious a Progreſs before it was half finiſhed, by fixing Wealth or Power directly in the Road they were travelling? Would it have been poſſible for them to have mounted thoſe ſtupendous Heighths of Patriotiſm, which have given ſuch a Luſtre to their Characters, if they had been incumber'd with Bribes, and Penſions, and Places? What Patriot would riſe under ſuch a Load, tho' ever ſo ſtrong and vigorous in his Flight without it? How great therefore were the Wiſdom and Integrity of our preſent Patriots, in endeavouring, by the moſt effectual Methods, to clear the Way of all ſuch Rubbiſh, or to ſpeak without a Metaphor, to oblige themſelves to continue Patriots, by diſqualifying themſelves from accepting of Places.

But it has been often Matter of Wonder to me, that theſe upright and publick-ſpirited Gentlemen, who have ſhewn ſuch a becoming Zeal, againſt Places, now they are *out*, ſhould never have ſeen the Importance and Neceſſity of ſuch a Law when they were *in*; for there was a Time when ſome of them were *in*, and I never heard they bated any of their Salaries, or Perquiſites, or Profits of their Offices, in Conſideration of the Circumſtances of their Country, or appropriated any Part of them to the Publick Uſe; but that they went on in the ſame Way as others had done before them, and got what they could, and kept what they got. But tho' ſuch a Conduct was intirely right in them, that is no Reaſon but it may be abſolutely wrong in others; for when Perſons of ſuch ſtrict Integrity, and rigid and auſtere Virtue, had any Share in the Adminiſtration of Affairs, there was certainly no ſuch thing as Bribery and Corruption; no canvaſſing, caballing, Intriguing; no Diſſentions, Factions, nor private Views that influenced any one's publick Conduct; but Gentlemen were ſent to Parliament without any Sollicitations or Applications of their own, but merely by the free Will and voluntary Choice of the Electors, upon the account of their Perſonal Merit and Accompliſhments only, and without any other Motive, Influence, Gratification or Conſideration whatever; and therefore what was acquired by Gentlemen in Power in ſuch righteous Times, was certainly very fairly and honeſtly got, becauſe the Nation did not want it, and it could be apply'd to no bad Purpoſes.

But ſince theſe Illuſtrious Perſons have withdrawn from Court, Things have run in a quite different Channel: A Deluge of Corruption has overflown the Land, and the Nation is reduced to the greateſt Miſery and Diſtreſs; an honeſt Citizen could ſooner get 100 000 l. formerly, than he can 20,000 l. now; and it is certainly an Argument of very bad Times, if after a Man has laboured half his Life in Trade, he does not die worth a Plumb. I don't at all doubt, therefore, if the Thing was to be properly mentioned, but that in Compaſſion for their Country, and in Conſideration of the ill State of Affairs, every Gentleman who had once a Place, and is now a Patriot, would very freely give up all that he got clear while he was in Office, whether it was a Civil or a Military one, to the Uſe of the Publick; and that not one of them would ever ſuffer their own private Coffers to be polluted with the Spoils of his Country: Without any of them can imagine, that tho' the Revenues of their Employments amounted to five, ſix, or ſeven thouſand Pounds a Year, yet that they earned what they got, and that their Rewards were but in proportion to their Services; which, ſurely, no Patriot will pretend to ſay, who now complains of Squandering away the Publick Treaſure, in unneceſſary Salaries, extravagant Perquiſites, and high and exorbitant Fees. For whatever a Man has more than what he ſtrictly deſerves, is ſo far a Sharer in the Plunder of his Country, as that amounts to. And let any Patriot, who ever had Office, ſtand forth and declare, whether in his Conſcience he can ſay, that in any Shape whatever he deſerved what his Place brought him in; or that the Nation was ſo much the better for him, or benefited by his Services, as he received from the Nation: And if no Patriot can with a ſafe Conſcience ſay ſo much as this, he certainly either ought to refuſe, or hold his Tongue.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Cadiz, Aug. 13. *N. S.* On the 5th Inſtant arrived the Prince of Orange, Spurrier, from Malaga; the Barbary Factor, Quick, from Gibraltar; the Friendſhip, Watſon, from Norway; the Wakefield, Dane, from Newhaven, and ſailed the 7th for Malaga; the Pike, Durell, from London; the Boadicia, Mead, from Dublin; the Judith, de la Combe, from Dunkirk: On the 6th, the Advice, Mac Cleland, from Sligo, and ſailed the 8th for Malaga; the Prince of Wales, Davidſon, from Rotterdam; the Ellis, French, from Sligo; the Switzer, Bogie, from London; the St. Andrew, Ruſſel, from the Canaries; the Lovely Mary, Macnamara, from Dungarvan; the Belica, Watſon, from Portſmouth: On the 8th, the Drummore, Sherriff, from Kirkwall; the Betty, Giles, from Padſtow: On the 10th, the Judith and Ann, Barfoot, from Lynn; the Mary, Sawbridge, from Londonderry; the Jane, Wright, from Plymouth; the William, Paſco, from Leghorn: On the 11th, the Clementina, Frazier; the Concord, Hill, from Malaga; the Elizabeth and Mary, Cook, from Gibraltar. On the 6th, ſailed the Penryn, Jenkins, for the Levant; the Levant, Williſton; and the Margaret, Thompſon, for the North: On the 7th, the Marwood, Webb, for Bilbao: On the 8th, the Mary, Tracey; and the Mary, Magrah, for the Levant: On the 9th, the Philip and Ann, Bowel, for Malaga; the Elizabeth and Hannah, Wiſt, for the Levant; the Sea Nymph, Staples; the Stockholm, Hooper, and the Succeſs, Harris, for the North; the Catherine, Lynch, for Dublin: On the 10th, the William, Peal, for Dublin; the St. Auguſtine, Blake, for Gallway; the Eleonora, Randall; the Martlet, Martin, for the North; On the 12th, the George, Pyke; the Margaret, Miln; the William and Margaret, Harly; the Marlborough, Treels; and the John, Cleveland, for the North; the Philip, Dairne; and the Diamond, Dale, for the Levant.

Alicant, Aug 14. *N. S.* The Mahon, Cheney Hurt, will depart this Evening for London.

Meſſrs.

Meſſina, Auguſt — —. *N. S.* The Fame, Harris, is arrived here from Alicant.

Leghorn, Aug. 19. *N. S.* On the 12th Inſtant arrived the Prince of Aſturias, Sinnor, from Cadiz: On the 13th, the Succeſs, Johnſon, from Ancona: On the 16th, the William, Staples, from Alexandria; the Thomas and Suſanna, Smithſon, from Hull; the Tuſcany, Martin; from Petersburg: On the 17th, the Murazzold, Walker, from Dublin; the Happy Return, Poſtgate, from Genoa; the Saliſbury, Le Cras, from Genoa. On the 3d ſailed the Ellen, Roch, for Hamburgh: On the 7th, the Prince, Bowles, for Venice: On the 8th, the Francis, Stafford, for St. Remo: On the 13th, the Francis, Tucker, for Cadiz: the Expedition, Talcot; and the Ruby, Sanders, for Naples: On the 14th, the St. Michael, Swettenham, for Dublin: On the 17th, the Union, Homans: On the 19th, the Braganza, Raddon, both for Palermo.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, Aug. 20. Since my laſt arrived the Hunter, Augier, from North Carolina for Guiney; the Unity, Wheeler, from London for Bourdeaux; the Kingſton, Hall, from Hull for Cadiz. Remains the Townſhend Packet for the Groyne.

Plymouth, Aug. 21. Since my laſt, came in the Margaret, Nairn, of and for Onſlaw from St. Lucar; the King's Weſton, James, of and for Briſtol from Stockholm.

'We have had a Storm of Wind and Rain for 'theſe two Days paſt.

Liverpool, Aug. 21. Arrived the Betty and Peggy, Gardner, from Antigua.

Briſtol, Aug. 22. Yeſterday arrived the Virginian, Lewis, in 28 Days from Virginia; and this Morning the Brackley Galley, Stockdale, in 8 Weeks from Jamaica.

Weymouth, Aug. 22. The Ships mentioned in my laſt remain in Portland Road. This Day arrived the Swan of Biddeford, Spry, from Maryland for this Place. Wind W.

Pool, Aug. 22. Since my laſt ſailed by the Mary Ann, of and from London, Shoebrick, for South Carolina.

'Laſt Week Capt. Liſle, Commander of the 'Walker Sloop, ſtationed at Weymouth, being 'aſſiſted by the James and Ann of Pool, Thompſon, 'took off of Portland 700 lb. Weight of Tea, and '3 Anchors of Brandy.

Portſmouth, Aug. 22. Laſt Night came in the Roſe, Goſen, from Malaga, in 24 Days from Gibraltar.

'Mr. Jenkins, Agent Victualler, and his Family, 'came Paſſengers in her.

Deal, Aug. 23. Wind S. by E. The Ships remain in the Downs as per laſt. Since came down the Morning Star, Oliver, for Faro; the Thomas and William, Feudal, for Topſham; the Merry Adventure, Ballard, for Falmouth. Put back the Charming Peggy, Smith, for Cadiz. Yeſterday arrived the Conſtant John, Brown, from Malaga.

Gravesend, Aug. 23. Paſſed by the Swan, Pearſey, from Oſtend; the Menabilly, Blake, from Lisbon; the Prince of Orange, Peddie, from St Chriſtopher's; the Elizabeth, French, from ditto; the Woodford, Bernard, from Maryland; the Conſtant, Phillips, from Jamaica; and the Medway, Paul, from South Carolina.

LONDON.

Yeſterday arrived a Mail from France, but it brought nothing material.

The Commiſſioners for Building a Bridge at Weſtminſter, met Yeſterday at the Jeruſalem-Chamber, and gave Directions for making Plans of Two Stone-Piers, intended to be erected near the Centre of the River Thames, for placing the Middle Arch of the Bridge upon. They adjourned to Wedneſday next, to their Houſe in Duke-ſtreet, when it is thought Orders will be given to carry the Deſign into Execution. At the ſame Time the Commiſſioners appointed a Salary of 200 l. per Ann. to their Secretary, Sir Joſeph Ayloffe, Bart. and 100 l. per Ann. to Mr. Bowack, their Aſſiſtant Secretary.

The Corpſe of the Right Hon. Lady Walpole, is to be carried out of Town this Morning, to be interred at Houghton in Norfolk, the Burial-Place of the Family of the Walpoles, for ſome hundred Years. Sir Robert Walpole retired to Richmond-Park, immediately upon the Death of his Lady, where he ſtill continues.

We hear that the Corpſe of Baron Hartoff will be depoſited for ſome ſmall Time in the Savoy, after which it will be carried to Hanover, in Order to be interred there amongſt his Anceſtors.

On Tueſday next the Juſtices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, meet at Weſtminſter-Hall, purſuant to their laſt Adjournment.

Yeſterday Four Perſons were committed by Juſtice Manley to Tothill-fields Bridewell, for Selling of Spirituous Liquors contrary to the late Act.

The Commiſſioners of the Navy have ordered His Majeſty's Ship the St. Albans, of 60 Guns, lately built at Plymouth, to be launched on Tueſday next.

The Boatſwain of His Majeſty's Ship the Canterbury being deemed ſuperannuated, the Lords of the Admiralty have been pleaſed to appoint the Boatſwain of the Warwick to be Boatſwain of the Canterbury; the Boatſwain of the Ludlow-Caſtle to be removed into the Warwick; and the Boatſwain of the Biddeford, that was lately loſt off of Flamborough Head, to be Boatſwain of the Ludlow-Caſtle.

Yeſterday Morning died, in the 42d Year of his Age, at his Houſe at Cheneys in the County of Bucks, Gilbert Lawſon, Eſq; a Gentleman in the Commiſſion of the Peace for the ſaid County.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Capt. John Bentley, to be Capt. of a Company in the Royal Regiment of Foot in Ireland, commanded by Brigadier-General Armſtrong.

On Tueſday laſt, as Philip Montagu, Eſq; was going to his Seat in the County of Berks, attended by a Servant, he was attacked by 2 Highwaymen, very well mounted, between Water Oakley and Hollyport, who robbed him of a Silver Watch, and 8 Guineas in Gold, and his Servant of ſome Silver, which they afterwards returned back to him; then made them diſmount, cut their Horſes Bridles, and rode off.

Laſt Week the Rev. Mr. Edward Stokes, M. A. was inducted into the Rectory of Wymonds, in the County of Leiceſter and Dioceſe of Lincoln; to which he was lately preſented by the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	11	13	Evening 11 47

Bank Stock 145 1-half. India 175 1-half to 176. South Sea 101 1-4th. Old Annuity 110 5-8ths to 3-4ths. New ditto 110 1-half. Three per Cent. 106 1-8th. Emperor's Loan 112 7-8ths. Royal Aſſurance 108 1-half. London Aſſurance 14 3-4ths to 7-8ths. African 14. New India Bonds 61. 16 s. to 17 s. Prem. Old ditto, 61. 15 s. to 16 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 4 l. 14 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 15 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 to 5 Prem. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 12 s. Welch ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 8 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 7-8ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122 1-half. Lottery Tickets 9 l. 18 s. 6 d. to 19 s.

Admiralty Office, Auguſt 6, 1737.

HIS Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed by his Warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, dated the 10th of June 1733, to eſtabliſh certain Rules and Orders, for the better Government of the Charity for the Relief of poor Widows of Commiſſion and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy: Theſe are to give Notice to all ſuch Widows as aforeſaid, whoſe Husbands died on or ſince the 30th of Auguſt 1732, that Copies of the ſaid Rules and Orders are lodged with the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Navy at Chatham, Portſmouth and Plymouth, as alſo with the Clerks of the Cheque at Deptford, and Woolwich, and the Naval Officers at Harwich, Deal and Kinſale, where they may be informed of all Particulars, which entitle ſuch Widows to the Benefit of the ſaid Charity, and receive the proper Certificates for that Purpoſe: But ſuch Widows, as live at too great a Diſtance from the Places above-mentioned, may apply by Letter to Thomas Corbett, Eſq; at the Admiralty Office, who will ſend them all neceſſary Information. And the Court of Aſſiſtants for managing the ſaid Charity, do hereby give Notice, that they will meet at the Admiralty Office on Tueſday the 13th of September, at Eight of the Clock in the Morning, to receive the Claims of ſuch Widows, as ſhall be qualified according to the ſaid Rules and Orders.

This Day is Publiſh'd,

A Practical Illuſtration of the Book of Eſther. A Sermon preach'd to the Society that ſupports the Lord's-Day Morning Lecture at Little St. Bartholomew's, Auguſt 1, 1737.

By W. HARRIS, *D. D.*

Publiſhed at their Requeſt.

Printed for Richard Ford, at the Angel in the Poultry, and J. and J. Marſhall in Newgate-ſtreet.

This Day is Publiſh'd,

THE Plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, drawn from or founded on Scripture. In a Letter to a Friend. By the Author. Price 1 s.

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BOTANY,	HUSBANDRY,	RHETORICK,
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The whole Alphabetically digeſted, and accented in the ſame Manner, and for the ſame Purpoſe, as the preſent Part; being collected for the Uſe of ſuch, as have but a imperfect Idea, of the Engliſh Orthography.

Originally begun by the late Reverend Mr. Thomas Dyche, School-Maſter at Stratford le Bow, Author of the Guide to the Engliſh Tongue, the Spelling Dictionary, &c. And now finiſhed by William Pardon, Gent.

Printed for Richard Ware, at the Bible and Sun in Warwick-Lane, Amen Corner. Price 6 s.

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For that reigning Diſeaſe the SCURVY, and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived to the higheſt and moſt inveterate Degree, or of ever ſo many Years ſtanding, and that without any ſenſible Evacuation or the leaſt Purging, which by an unaccountable Infatuation is generally adviſed, although always found rather to increaſe than confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

By the ſo much famed and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS:

WHICH, without the leaſt Trouble or Confinement, or any Diſorder whatever, do at once attack the true Cauſe of the Scurvy, and entirely deſtroy it, and all Scorbutick Humours and Effects, Root and Branch, ſo as never to return again, as many Thouſands of both Sexes have experienced; and as all who take them in 3 Days time will be convinced of; they almoſt inſtantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, ſweeten all the Fluids, cleanſe them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, black or blue Marks Itchings, foul Eruptions, or Breakings out, Weakneſs of the Limbs, languid Heavineſs of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakneſs of the Back, and all the vaſt Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies concealed under the Appearance of the Rheumatiſm, and many other Diſtempers.

And for ſtrengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, cauſing a regular and eaſy Digeſtion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Diſorders of the firſt Paſſages (whence proceed Head-achs, Vapours and other Indiſpoſitions) no Bitters nor other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inaſmuch that beſides infallibly curing the Scurvy in all its Shapes and Appearances, they alſo effectualy and immediately cure the Green-ſickneſs in Virgins, Worms of all Kinds in young or old, and almoſt all other Chronick Diſeaſes, (which are chiefly occaſioned by Indigeſtion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and conſequently prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illneſſes.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Reſtorative, ſtrengthening and enliven the whole Machine, and aſſoon as taken, make the Blood pleaſantly Lightſom, Briſk and Vigorous to admiration, and good for all Sorts of Perſons, to preſerve as well as to procure a ſound and healthy State of Body.

But the great Reputation theſe ſomuch fam'd and pleaſant Chymical Drops have to univerſally gain'd among Perſons of Diſtinction for their ſuddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humours, and other Chronick Diſeaſes, in ſuch an eaſy and agreeable Manner, have occaſioned many to imitate them, ſelling under the ſame, and others under other Names: Be careful therefore not to be deceiv'd; but be ſure to have the Right, which is the Author's ſpecial Appointment, are to be had only at the Widowoman's, at the Two Blue Poſts, in Haydon-Yard, in the Minories, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions

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